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Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Replies received from Governments	3
	Australia	3
	Cuba	4
	Jordan	5
	Lebanon	7
	Mexico	7
	Poland	8
	Qatar	9
	Slovenia	10
	Uruguay	11
III.	Reply received from the European Union	12
IV.	Replies received from international organizations	13
	A. United Nations system	13
	International Atomic Energy Agency	13
	International Civil Aviation Organization	14

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International Maritime Organization 15
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 16
B. Other international organizations 17
African Union 17
Commonwealth of Independent States 18
Financial Action Task Force 19
INTERPOL 20
North Atlantic Treaty Organization 21
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 23
Shanghai Cooperation Organization 24
World Customs Organization 25

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/44, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

2. The General Assembly encouraged cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in that regard.

3. The Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.[1]

4. Furthermore, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

5. By note verbale dated 15 February 2013, Member States were invited to communicate their views on the issue. Similarly, letters dated 14 February 2013 were dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system. Member States and relevant international organizations were invited to provide executive summaries of their contributions for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General, while their submissions in extenso would be posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, if so requested by the Member State or international organization. The replies received are contained in sections II and IV of the present report. A reply from the European Union has been received and is reproduced in section III, in accordance with the modalities set out in resolution 65/276. Replies received after the deadline will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

II. Replies received from Governments

Australia

[Original: English]
[30 May 2013]

Australia considers that the increasingly diffuse nature of the terrorist threat and mobility of terrorist groupings have been evident in the past 12 months. Effective partnerships and global counter-terrorism cooperation are more important

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2445, No. 44004.

than ever, not least in preventing terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction.

Australia attaches the highest priority to security of its own chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials. Security is maintained through harmonized approaches at the federal, state and territory levels of Government. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security is a strong theme of Australia's work in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, the Nuclear Security Summit and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Australia also works closely with South-East Asian countries on capacity-building to reduce the risk of terrorists acquiring and using chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and to enhance chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security measures.

Australia has the honour to chair the Australia Group, which works to strengthen national export controls over material and technologies which could be used for the production of chemical and biological weapons. As a strong supporter of national export controls, Australia is committed to expanding international trade in chemical and biological goods for peaceful purposes and maintaining active chemical and biotechnological industries within a secure regulatory framework. In this context, Australia encourages United Nations Member States to implement chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear export controls drawing on Australia Group and Nuclear Suppliers Group guidelines.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[30 April 2013]

Cuba strongly condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, by whomsoever, against whomever and wherever they are committed and irrespective of the motives, including acts of State terrorism. It also condemns all actions intended to encourage, support, finance or cover up any terrorist act, method or practice.

Cuba has never allowed and will never allow its territory to be used for carrying out, planning or financing terrorist acts against any country.

Cuba is a State party to 14 existing international conventions on this matter, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which is explicitly referred to in resolution 67/44. It also strictly complies with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004).

Cuba attaches great importance to implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument which should serve as a guide in the global fight against this scourge.

The Cuban Government has adopted a number of legislative, administrative and institutional measures to ensure that no terrorist acts, in any of their forms and manifestations, are committed on Cuban territory, including measures to prevent

terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

Cuba takes the view that this threat should be addressed within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation that is truly effective in preventing and combating all terrorist acts, including those which may involve weapons of mass destruction, and with full respect for the principles of international law and the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

The only really effective way to prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction, including by terrorists, continues to be the immediate and complete elimination of all of these weapons from the face of the earth. As long as such weapons exist, no measure designed to prevent the commission of terrorist acts with weapons of mass destruction will be sufficient or completely effective.

The existence of more than 20,000 nuclear weapons, their continuing development and possible use are a serious threat to the survival of the human species. The efforts to counter acts of nuclear terrorism should be universal and supported by effective multilateral consultation.

The destruction of all types of chemical weapons in the shortest time possible should remain one of the key objectives of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. It would make a significant contribution to international efforts to ensure that weapons of mass destruction do not fall into the hands of terrorists.

Cuba stresses the urgent need to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention to ensure that these weapons are never used by or against anyone.

Cuba once again reiterates that it does not possess, nor has it the intention of possessing, weapons of mass destruction, nor is such possession an element of its national defence strategy.

Jordan*

[Original: Arabic]
[8 April 2013]

1. At the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit, which was held in March 2012, His Majesty King Abdullah II Bin Al Hussein announced the Jordanian initiative to form an anti-nuclear trafficking team composed of officials and experts from all relevant agencies, in order to combat the dangers posed by the smuggling of nuclear materials. The initiative, which is not aimed at nuclear reactors, is relevant to all States, regardless of whether they have nuclear energy programmes.

2. Jordan has sought to combat terrorism in all its forms through its national legislation and through its support for all international instruments and initiatives. Following an increase in terrorism, the Jordanian Government promulgated Law No. 55 (2006) on counter-terrorism, but ensured that its provisions did not prejudice public freedoms, so as to strike a balance among security, democracy and human rights. The Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Unit

* The full text of the information provided by the Government of Jordan is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

has also been established. Furthermore, Jordan complies with the relevant international legal instruments, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the amendment thereto, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, the Jordan Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the United States Department of Energy have signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation to combat the illicit trade in nuclear and radioactive materials.

3. Jordan affirms the importance of international cooperation to the strengthening of the security and safety regime for nuclear materials at the national and international levels and, in that connection, has enacted legislation to combat nuclear trafficking, including the law on nuclear energy. Jordan has also stressed the importance of redoubling international efforts to provide the countries of the region with the latest technology and equipment needed to ensure that the security and stability of the Middle East are not threatened by the trafficking of and illicit trade in nuclear and radioactive materials.

4. Jordan supports all regional and international endeavours to achieve nuclear security and prohibit the use of nuclear weapons, with the ultimate aim of establishing in the Middle East a zone free of weapons of mass destruction. To that end, it has concluded a comprehensive safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and has acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and subscribes to the goals of the Washington and Seoul summits, held in 2010 and 2012, respectively. Jordan was one of the first countries in the region to sign those instruments. Jordan affirms the need to establish in the Middle East a zone free of weapons of mass destruction. Accordingly, the international community should support the efforts of the United Nations to that end, in order to prevent the start of a nuclear arms race in the region and to establish a Middle East nuclear safety zone. Jordan abides by the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was adopted by Member States on 8 September 2006.

5. Jordan supports the peaceful use of nuclear energy and affirms the right of peoples to acquire nuclear energy, so that the countries of the region can reap the benefits of nuclear power, provided that they make a clear commitment to abide by all requirements and standards that concern public safety, nuclear safety and security, the environment and nuclear non-proliferation. They must also support confidence-building measures and measures to foster transparency in connection with use of nuclear and radioactive materials, and, while taking into consideration the peaceful use of those materials in industry, agriculture, health and scientific research, take the measures and adopt the laws required to regulate the import and export of such materials, with a view to preventing their acquisition by unauthorized individuals and entities.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[23 April 2013]

Lebanon wishes to reiterate the following:

- Lebanon possesses no weapons of mass destruction and is in compliance with United Nations resolutions prohibiting the use or acquisition of such weapons by terrorists.
- Lebanon has introduced laws and regulations that allow for the monitoring of the export, transit and cross-border movement of weapons of all kinds, prohibit trafficking in such weapons and provide for the prosecution of terrorists.
- Lebanon supports closer cooperation between States and has contributed to international counter-terrorism efforts. It has put in place strict deterrent legislation concerning the surveillance and prosecution of terrorists.
- Lebanon is combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and is also working to curb armament, with a view to establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Moreover, Lebanon denies the legitimacy of the threat or use of such weapons.
- Lebanon condemns all forms of terrorism and participates in concerted and collective international counter-terrorism efforts.
- Lebanon expresses grave concern at Israel's non-compliance with international legitimacy, which poses a threat to all countries in the region.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[21 May 2013]

Terrorism

Mexico strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and is therefore working towards its prevention and suppression.

Mexico is committed to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament and believes that the threat posed by the use of dual-use materials for terrorist purposes requires international cooperation in the building, sharing, and strengthening of capacities. In keeping with this goal, and having joined the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in 2010, Mexico will host the eighth plenary session of the Initiative on 23 and 24 May 2013. The meeting will be the first of its kind to be held in the Americas region. Mexico's participation in this mechanism confirms its commitment to nuclear security and complements its related efforts in other international cooperation forums.

With regard to the regional agenda, Mexico is pursuing cooperation programmes with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States. One of these programmes is designed to promote the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540

(2004) in connection with the threat posed by the use of dual-use materials for terrorist purposes.

Export control regimes

Mexico supports disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. It therefore encourages international cooperation to establish effective and efficient measures to prevent the proliferation of such weapons and the diversion of sensitive materials, recognizing that global threats require joint and comprehensive solutions. Mexico considers export control regimes for dual-use materials and technologies and the measures adopted in multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation forums to be complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Accordingly, in 2010 the Mexican Government took the necessary steps under domestic law to join the four export control regimes for dual-use materials and technologies:

Wassenaar Arrangement. Mexico has been a participating State since January 2012.

Nuclear Suppliers Group. Mexico joined the Group in September 2012.

Australia Group. Mexico's application for membership will be considered at the plenary meeting of the Group in June 2013.

Missile Technology Control Regime.

Poland

[Original: English]
[25 February 2013]

Poland is convinced that the United Nations should serve as a platform for discussing and upgrading the implementation of the international norms against weapons of mass destruction and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism. For this purpose, Poland strongly supports the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). On 12 and 13 July 2012, the Government of Poland, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Stimson Center, hosted an event in Warsaw devoted to the regional aspects of the implementation of that resolution. Throughout the two-day conference, participants from the European Union Eastern Partnership countries, the Caucasus and Central Asia engaged in conversation on their national plans to implement resolution 1540 (2004).

An important facet of the workshop was to highlight the interconnection between the capacity-building necessary to combat the weapons of mass destruction terrorism threat and the required measures to fight a broader range of security concerns: organized crime, the trafficking of illicit drugs and others.

The workshop was also aimed at demonstrating an important aspect of the implementation of global non-proliferation obligations. In an era of globalization, the international community must engage with both the public and private sector to minimize the risk of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear smuggling and the illicit trafficking of dual-use goods. We highly appreciate that this aspect

remains an important part of work of the 1540 Committee. Subsequently, a regional approach to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) is of the utmost importance in bringing together countries with similar experiences but also with similar security challenges. Poland will continue to support this cooperation.

Another activity undertaken recently by Poland is "The International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security in Tarnów". The Centre was established with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland. It will develop a practical international platform for an exchange of experiences between international organizations, Governments and private companies to develop measures (including counter-terrorist measures) aimed at improving chemical safety and security. The Centre will offer training courses for national and international partners, including from industry, academia and laboratories. In particular, the Centre will cooperate with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Health Organization.

Poland also actively participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

Qatar

[Original: Arabic]
[29 May 2013]

- The State of Qatar has issued Decree No. 38 (1979) approving accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
- On 8 December 1999, Qatar ratified the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.
- Qatar has issued Decree No. 32 (2001) ratifying the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.
- Qatar has issued Decree No. 58 (2003) ratifying the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.
- On 1 January 2004, Qatar ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.
- On 3 June 2008, Qatar acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
- Qatar has concluded numerous bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding on security cooperation with other States, including counter-terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.
- Qatar was among the first States to implement Security Council Committee resolution 1540 (2004) by establishing a National Arms Control Committee by virtue of Council of Ministers decision No. 26 (2004). The Committee is responsible for proposing legislation to implement international arms control instruments and reviewing relevant legislation.
- Qatar has adopted Law No. 3 (2004) on counter-terrorism.

- Qatar has adopted Law No. 7 (2007) establishing the National Counter-Terrorism Committee.
- Qatar has adopted Law No. 17 (2007) on chemical weapons. An amendment was subsequently drafted and is in the final stages of adoption.
- A regional workshop on the suppression of nuclear terrorism was held on 29 and 30 April 2008 in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- From 8 to 11 March 2009, Qatar hosted a workshop on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) organized by UNODC with funding from the European Union and the Governments of the United Kingdom, Norway and the United States of America.
- Qatar has adopted Law No. 4 (2010) on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.
- Qatar has established the National Committee on Combating Money-laundering and the Financing of Terrorism.
- Qatar has prepared a draft national mechanism to control and monitor nuclear materials, which is now being adopted.
- Qatar has prepared a law prohibiting biological weapons, which is now being adopted.

Slovenia*

[Original: English]
[29 May 2013]

I. Relevant amendments to national legislation

Since 2008, amendments to national legislation relevant for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) have been adopted and activities carried out. These amendments facilitated the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (December 2009) and of the Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (July 2005).

Parliament adopted the new National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia in April 2010, which defines illicit activities in the areas of conventional weapons, weapons of mass destruction and nuclear technology as the major threats to international peace and security and to national security.

A new article 307 of the Criminal Code introduced with the Act amending the Criminal Code and entered into force on 15 May 2012 regarding illicit production and trafficking with arms, explosives and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials, was introduced.

* The full text of the information provided by the Government of Slovenia is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

II. Global and regional activities

Slovenia adheres to the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and directly implements the European Union regulation on dual-use goods.

Slovenia is a member of all export control regimes except for the Missile Technology Control Regime, in which no consensus can be reached on admitting new members.

Slovenia, together with the United States of America and the German agency, the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control, on behalf of the European Union, co-hosted the Thirteenth International Export Control Conference in Portorož (May 2012).

As part of the Export Control and Related Border Security Programme, Slovenia assists Bosnia and Herzegovina in capacity-building, focusing on dual-use goods.

The Nuclear Safety Administration provides, through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) technical cooperation, training courses on nuclear safety and security for both the region and IAEA fellows from different developing countries.

In 2010, the IAEA mission, the International Physical Protection Advisory Service, was conveyed in Slovenia. Some suggestions and recommendations were provided to the Government.

Slovenia participates in European Union actions under the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear umbrella, namely, the European Union Action Plan on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security.

Slovenia organized the Proliferation Security Initiative exercise, "Adriatic Gate 2007" (May 2012), at the port of Koper. The exercise verified the operation of Slovenian authorities by simulating an interception of suspicious (container) cargo containing chemical or nuclear materials needed for making weapons of mass destruction.

In June 2011, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Department of Energy and Slovenian Police Crime Investigation Directorate and Customs, a joint training course on "Radiological, Detection Investigative Techniques" was organized.

Uruguay

[Original: Spanish]
[3 May 2013]

In response to the Secretary-General's request under paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 67/44, it is worth reiterating that Uruguay has always been and still is committed to the global effort to counter international terrorism, including through the adoption of measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. The effort has gained sustained momentum as a result of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which established the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

A large delegation from this Committee, chaired by Executive Director Mike Smith, visited Montevideo from 7 to 9 November 2012 to meet with all the national

services with direct responsibilities in the various areas of interest to the Committee (that is, dealing with the areas covered in the four operative paragraphs of the aforementioned Security Council resolution).

Notwithstanding the fact that Uruguay has been supporting the measures that the international community has deemed necessary to take in the global effort to counter international terrorism in all its manifestations and that it has been involved in drafting various multilateral legal instruments at both global and regional levels, the aforementioned visit from the Counter-Terrorism Committee has been an extremely useful opportunity to give new impetus to the legal procedures for Uruguay's accession to the relevant treaties which it has not yet ratified or even signed.

In general, and subsequent to careful review of the resources available to tackle the challenges of terrorism in its most diverse forms, Uruguay appears to have a reasonable capacity for response to the various threats that it poses. A review of the existing national legislation, together with the measures authorized therein, will show that the State and its institutions have the necessary instruments to perform most of the functions required of them in this demanding and complex area. However, the Committee's visit has led to further efforts to improve and strengthen the capacity to respond to new forms of terrorism.

III. Reply received from the European Union*

[Original: English]
[29 May 2013]

The European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy, the 2003 European Security Strategy and the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005) and the New Lines for Action by the European Union in Combating the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Delivery Systems (2008), reinforce the commitment of the European Union to prevent the access of terrorists to nuclear, chemical and biological materials, technical know-how and technology. In line with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and its weapons of mass destruction Strategy, the European Union requires the insertion of non-proliferation clauses in all its agreements with third countries. All the European Union member States and Euratom have ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and are expected to ratify the Amendment to the Convention at the earliest possible time.

Consistent with the long-standing support that the European Union provides to global nuclear security efforts, the European Union also fully supports the key role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The European Union welcomes the 2013 IAEA ministerial International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts.

The European Union will continue to contribute actively to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and other initiatives that contribute to

* The full text of the information provided by the European Union is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

improving the security of nuclear material and a strengthened nuclear security culture. The European Union is actively working in the areas of nuclear detection and response mechanisms, including nuclear forensics.

The European Union contributed actively to the outcome of the 2011 Review Conference of the Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention and is committed to the Convention's Intersessional Process. The European Union, which accounts for 40 per cent of the budget of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons spent on disarmament and non-proliferation projects worldwide, strongly engaged in the third Review Conference of the Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention, with the aim of reinforcing the regime even further.

The European Union has been continuously implementing its 2009 Action Plan on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security. The European Police Office conducts several activities that are aimed at assisting European Union member States with developing their capacity to prevent and respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. Under the Seventh Framework Programme for Security Research (2007-2013) of the European Commission, a part of the funding is allocated to research and development projects in the field of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security.

The Border Monitoring Working Group, created in 2006 between the United States of America, the European Union and IAEA, has been working on the implementation of joint projects on nuclear forensics, aiming at effectively combating illicit nuclear trafficking, terrorism and proliferation.

IV. Replies received from international organizations

A. United Nations system

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[30 April 2013]

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued to assist States through the implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013.

IAEA continued to publish guidance documents in the Nuclear Security Series. In September 2012, the Board of Governors endorsed the primary publication "Nuclear Security Fundamentals: Objective and Essential Elements of a State's Nuclear Security Regime". In addition, one implementing guide, NSS 18: "Nuclear Security Systems and measures for major public events" was published.

The Nuclear Security Guidance Committee, a standing body of senior experts open to all member States, was established for the purpose of making recommendations on the development and review of IAEA Nuclear Security Series documents. Nuclear security peer reviews and advisory services continued to be provided to assess the effectiveness of nuclear security, identify needs, and provide a basis for formulating plans. Four International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions were undertaken and several advisory missions conducted.

A major element of IAEA nuclear security assistance is the provision of equipment for detecting and responding to the unauthorized movement of nuclear and other radioactive material. The Agency donated 209 instruments to States and loaned a further 386 instruments.

IAEA conducted 82 training events on all aspects of nuclear security reaching more than 2,000 people. It facilitated the collaboration and promotion of nuclear security support centres or associated training centres aimed at training nuclear security personnel and providing technical and scientific support to competent authorities and other institutions responsible for nuclear security.

The International Nuclear Security Education Network has expanded and now comprises 72 members. Five universities are currently developing a European Master of Science Programme in Nuclear Security that is based on the guideline developed by IAEA through the Network.

The membership of the Agency's Illicit Trafficking Database programme continued to expand, and numbered 119 member States and one non-member State by the end of 2012. In 2012, a new title, Incident and Trafficking Database was proposed, to more accurately reflect the scope of the programme. A total of 160 incidents were reported in 2012.

IAEA continued to work with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions. The Agency engaged member States and relevant United Nations bodies to establish a basis to improve cooperation and enhance dialogue among other international nuclear security-related initiatives. In order to promote this process, IAEA organized three Information Exchange Meetings in 2012.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[31 May 2013]

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) promotes the counter-terrorism objectives set out in General Assembly resolution 67/44 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, generally by developing and helping States to implement aviation security measures designed to prevent acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation and, especially in relation to resolution 67/44, acts of sabotage or the use of aircraft as weapons of mass destruction. A number of initiatives to strengthen aviation security worldwide serve to prevent the type of attacks that occurred on 9/11, as well as acts of sabotage.

ICAO recognizes the link between efforts to secure the global air cargo supply chain and measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring chemical, biological and radiological weapons, commonly characterized as weapons of mass destruction. To mitigate supply chain risk, in late 2012, as recommended by the High-level Conference on Aviation Security held in Montreal in September 2012, ICAO approved a fast-track Amendment 13 to annex 17 of the Chicago Convention. The revised and new provisions, which become applicable on 15 July 2013, further the implementation of supply chain security measures with a special focus on securing high-risk cargo. The amendment includes a revised and comprehensive standard for the screening and security control of persons other than passengers, noting that the

High-level Conference concluded that the vulnerabilities posed by aviation insiders are real and should be addressed on an expedited basis.

While ICAO has lengthy experience in developing strategies for preventing aviation-related acts of terrorism, chemical, biological and radiological weapons involve a new set of challenges and call for specific subject-matter expertise. Acknowledging the need for further analysis, the ICAO Aviation Security Panel is currently assessing the nature and severity of the risk to aviation posed by chemical, biological and radiological threats.

A proposed Amendment 14 to annex 17 strengthens measures for landside security at airports, in the light of recent landside bombings and the medium-high risk assessed to such threats. Amendment 14 is expected to become applicable in 2014.

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[10 May 2013]

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted, in 2002, mandatory measures to enhance maritime security, as the new chapter XI-2 to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

These measures, which became effective on 1 July 2004, are implemented by 162 member States representing 99 per cent of the world's merchant fleet. Around 40,000 ships engaged in international voyages, and over 10,000 port facilities serving them, have had their security plans developed and approved. Further to the adoption of amendments to chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea in 2006, IMO is currently also implementing a mandatory Long-Range Tracking and Identification system to permit the tracking of ships globally.

The 2005 Protocols to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation, and its Protocol relating to Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, respectively, which were adopted following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States of America, have extended the scope of the 1988 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation and its Protocol to cover new offences, such as using the ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury, and the unlawful carriage of weapons or material that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. New boarding provisions for suspect ships have also been included.

The 2005 Protocols to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation entered into force on 28 July 2010 and, as at 10 May 2013, had been ratified or acceded to by 23 States and 19 States, respectively. The original 1988 Convention and Protocol have 160 and 148 States Parties, respectively. IMO continues to provide advice and assistance to Member States and international organizations on all aspects of maritime security including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests.

IMO also maintains a vibrant technical cooperation programme, assisting Contracting Governments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at

Sea to meet their obligations with respect to maritime security, through training courses, needs assessment missions, seminars and workshops on regional and national bases; and providing information and advice at relevant conferences and meetings on maritime security.

With regard to United Nations counter-terrorism initiatives, including those related to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), IMO works closely with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and works directly with the 1540 Committee of the Council, if there is a maritime component.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*

[Original: English]
[23 May 2013]

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has continued to assist member States with the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, in accordance with its mandate.

On 28 September, the UNODC Executive Director co-chaired the plenary session of the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Countering Nuclear Terrorism with a Specific Focus on Strengthening the Legal Framework. The meeting was attended by 130 member States, including 33 ministers.

In December, in Bangkok, UNODC conducted a workshop for members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear and maritime terrorism.

In April, UNODC organized with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe a national workshop on the international legal instruments against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism in Bishkek.

UNODC continued its cooperation with the 1540 Committee, and participated in: a round table discussion on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held in Vienna in February; a seminar on resolution 1540 (2004), held in Bogotá in March and three workshops on implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) held, respectively, in Dushanbe in April, in Warsaw, in July, and in Pretoria in November.

UNODC participated in two conferences on the European Union's Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative, in Brussels, Belgium in May, and in New York, United States of America in June.

UNODC participated in, and contributed to, several IAEA initiatives and meetings in Vienna, including: a meeting on self-sustainable nuclear security support centres, held in January 2013; and several nuclear security information exchange and programme committee meetings on the IAEA International

* The full text of the information provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

Conference on Nuclear Security. The Office also participated in the IAEA annual meeting of the International Nuclear Security Educational Network, held in July, and was an observer at the IAEA Board of Governors in September 2012.

As an official observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, UNODC participated in its Implementation and Assessment Group's meeting in Marrakech, Morocco in February 2013, and in an event on nuclear threat detection, entitled "Guardian 2012", organized by the Russian Federation in Moscow in September 2012.

UNODC participated in three meetings of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and briefed its members on its work on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

UNODC participated in a national legislative drafting workshop against nuclear smuggling organized by the United States Department of State, held in Chisinau in January.

B. Other international organizations

African Union

[Original: English]
[5 March 2013]

1. The African Union remains firmly committed to the international non-proliferation and security regime and has undertaken various steps and efforts towards addressing the threat and risk of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction on the continent, as well as issues relating to the linkages between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

2. The African Union continues to collaborate with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons towards advancing the full implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The African Union is also working towards the full operationalization of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, established by the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty, which will monitor States Parties' compliance with their obligations, as well as promote the peaceful application of nuclear science and technology. The African Union is actively engaged with the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to assist member States in advancing their socioeconomic development objectives, while developing national capacities for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

3. The African Union adopted, in 2004, the Protocol to the Organization of African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, which commits States Parties to strengthen national and regional measures, in conformity with relevant continental and international legal instruments, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and to cooperate with the international community in this regard. It further developed the African Model Law on Counter-Terrorism to assist member States in implementing the provisions contained in the continental and international counter-terrorism instruments, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

4. African Union member States remain firmly committed to their obligations under the international non-proliferation and security regimes; however, they face pressing and competing developmental priorities that they have to address with limited financial and human resources, which impacts their ability to devote the resources required to fulfil their obligations under these regimes.

5. The African Union appreciates the assistance and resources made available through international organizations. It believes that such assistance should further take into consideration the national and regional context and should be designed to suit and address the needs of developing States, and emphasizes the dual benefit of such assistance to human security and development, thereby increasing its relevance and ensuring that all States take ownership of these regimes and engage actively in their full implementation.

Commonwealth of Independent States

[Original: Russian]
[26 March 2013]

Planned measures are being taken by the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly and in compliance with General Assembly resolution 67/44 and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. CIS countries regularly inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) regarding their efforts to enhance national systems for monitoring trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and related materials.

Medium-term intergovernmental programmes provide for multidimensional, integrated and dynamic cooperation in this area among Commonwealth member States and agencies.

As part of implementation of the 2011-2013 Commonwealth of Independent States cooperation programme to combat terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism, Commonwealth Heads of State signed the following agreements in 2012:

Agreement on cooperation in the provision of logistical support for counter-terrorism agencies;

Agreement on cooperation in training the professional staff of counter-terrorism units at the training institutions of the relevant Commonwealth member State agencies;

Agreement to establish a Council of directors of Commonwealth member State financial intelligence units.

Implementation of these instruments will make it possible to equip counter-terrorism units with cutting-edge equipment, improve professional training and enhance cooperation among financial intelligence units in detecting and tracking funds used to finance terrorism.

With the Counter-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States in a coordinating role, Commonwealth member States conducted the Don-Antiterror 2012 joint operational and strategic exercise and gatherings of the senior staff of the counter-terrorism units of Commonwealth member State security agencies and special services. During these events, work was done, among other things, to hone the capacity, cooperation and management of emergency response agencies during possible seizure of high-risk nuclear facilities, transfer of radioactive materials, hostage release and terrorism response actions.

Work is also continuing on the development of computerized databases of potentially fraudulent line items, which could be used for the detection and tracking of cross-border offences and for the apprehension of persons on international wanted lists.

No information is available about evidence of the production or acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and their components, or of their access to production technologies within the territory of the Commonwealth.

Financial Action Task Force

[Original: English]
[30 May 2013]

The Financial Action Task Force is an intergovernmental policymaking body that develops and encourages implementation of policies to combat money-laundering, and the financing of terrorism and proliferation. *The FATF Recommendations* are the internationally recognized standards in this area. Revised in February 2012, they now include two new standards for combating proliferation and helping countries to implement relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions:

- Recommendation 2 requires countries to ensure that the relevant policymaking and operational authorities have effective mechanisms to cooperate and coordinate domestically on the development and implementation of policies and activities to combat money-laundering, and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.
- Recommendation 7 requires countries to implement targeted financial sanctions (asset freezing and prohibitions on making funds available) to comply with Security Council resolutions relating to proliferation and its financing.

All 34 Task Force member jurisdictions and all members of the global network of eight Task Force-style regional bodies (over 180 countries in total) have committed at the ministerial level to implementing the *FATF Recommendations* and undergoing a peer review evaluation for compliance with those standards.

In February 2013, the Task Force issued a new *Methodology for Assessing Compliance with the FATF Recommendations and the Effectiveness of Anti-Money-Laundering/Counter-Terrorist Financing Systems*. This will be used to assess technical compliance with the *FATF Recommendations* and effectiveness of their implementation. The technical compliance assessment determines whether a country has implemented an appropriate legislative framework and has competent

recommendations made during its universal periodic review. The periodic review was sent to the Permanent Missions of Uruguay in Geneva and New York and to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and was posted on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Spanish and English.

12. Since the early 1990s, Uruguay has led the negotiations on the resolution on the rights of the child (coordinated by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) and the European Union) in both New York and Geneva. As a result of those resolutions, there has been progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto. Two specific mandates on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child have also been established through the resolution on the rights of the child: the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, in addition to the Human Rights Council's specific mandates and the role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Future pledges and commitments

13. Uruguay has set the following goals:

(a) Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (signed at the signing ceremony held on 28 February 2012);

(b) Adopt, during the period from 2015 to 2020, a national care system as a legal framework to guide a universal policy for the most vulnerable social groups and advocate for the autonomy of dependent persons;

(c) Lower malnutrition and child mortality to the 2015 national target under the Millennium Development Goals;

(d) Strengthen the National Human Rights Institution and the Office of the Ombudsman in order to achieve "A" status under the Paris Principles, and further strengthen institutions with a view to the continued promotion and protection of human rights at the national level;

(e) Launch the mechanism for the prevention of torture pursuant to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (under the responsibility of the National Human Rights Institution);

(f) Monitor implementation of the recommendations made during the universal periodic review; by treaty bodies and thematic special procedures; and pursuant to other instruments of human rights and humanitarian law;

(g) Update domestic law and bring it into line with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court by including the Kampala amendments thereto, including the amendments on the crime of aggression;

(h) Strengthen the National Institute for Older Persons (INMAYORES) by implementing the first National Ageing and Old Age Plan;

(i) Prepare a national equal opportunities and rights plan for persons with disabilities;

(j) Eradicate poverty over the next five years.

Final message

14. Uruguay has undoubtedly played an active, attentive and constructive role in the universal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights. Similarly, at the national level, it is an accountable and transparent State with a commitment to human rights.

15. Uruguay therefore hopes that the Member States of the United Nations will support its candidature for membership in the Human Rights Council for the period 2014-2016 at the election to be held in New York in 2013.

authorities with adequate powers and procedures, by using a list of criteria that correspond to the specific requirements of the *FATF Recommendations*. The effectiveness assessment considers how well the country's system works in practice, by judging the extent to which 11 immediate outcomes are being achieved and what can be done to improve effectiveness. Two outcomes are relevant to proliferation.

- Immediate outcome 1. Money-laundering and terrorist financing risks are understood and, where appropriate, actions are coordinated domestically to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.
- Immediate outcome 11. Persons and entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, consistent with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Countries are rated separately for their technical compliance with each of the 40 *FATF Recommendations*, and their effectiveness in meeting each of the 11 immediate outcomes. Evaluation reports are automatically published on the FATF website. FATF will begin to evaluate countries using the new Methodology at the end of 2013.

INTERPOL

[Original: English]
[10 April 2013]

The INTERPOL Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme is composed of the Chemical and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Unit, the Bioterrorism Terrorism Prevention Unit and the Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit. The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme strategy is focused on the following three main pillars:

- Intelligence support through the INTERPOL Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Intelligence Report (analysis of current trends, emerging threats), published on a monthly basis, as well as threat-specific analysis.
- Training programmes to assist member countries in establishing effective chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives countermeasures programmes with the goal of preventing the illegal dispersal of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives materials.
- Response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives threats and malicious incidents as members of an INTERPOL Incident Response Team or INTERPOL Major Event Support Team to provide technical expertise.

The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme has delivered tabletop exercises, train-the-trainer sessions and regional workshops, for INTERPOL member States and regions.

The Chemical and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Unit has been designated as the international law enforcement contact for WCO Project Global Shield activities and is engaged internationally with outreach activities. The Biological Terrorism Prevention Unit addresses BioSecurity, preparedness and biological

incident response protocols. There is a continuing outreach to law enforcement, academia and public health agencies to improve biosecurity in developing countries. The Biological Terrorism Prevention Unit is fully engaged internationally regarding the future implications of synthetic biology and the rapid advancements within science. The Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit provided effective partnership support to IAEA, the Dutch National Coordinator for Security and Counter-Terrorism; Europol; European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence initiative; the European Commission's Border Monitoring Working Group; and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism with courses covering Eastern Europe; the Balkans; and Central and South America.

In 2012, the INTERPOL Secretary-General announced Operation Fail Safe at the Nuclear Security Summit held in Seoul. Operation Fail Safe is being implemented to generate the issuance of INTERPOL Green Notices regarding individuals involved in the illicit trafficking of radioactive or nuclear material and provide operational support in tracking their transnational movements.

The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme is also engaged with a new WCO initiative to address the illicit trade of strategic and dual-use goods. Over the next 24 months, the WCO Security Programme will be developing a comprehensive training curriculum, conducting six regional awareness workshops and organizing a global law enforcement operation to detect and prevent trafficking and illicit diversion of goods that could contribute to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction. The INTERPOL Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme will provide key input in developing the training approach and in facilitating coordination between customs and police services on combating chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives crime.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization*

[Original: English]
[30 May 2013]

Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

At their Summit meeting in Chicago in May 2012, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Heads of State and Government called for universal adherence to, and compliance with, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguard Agreement, as well as for full implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and further work under Council resolution 1977 (2011). They also endorsed the NATO Policy Guidelines on Counter-Terrorism, which identify three key areas of focus for NATO efforts: awareness of the threat, capabilities to counter it and engagement with partners and other international organizations. NATO appealed to all States to strengthen the security of nuclear materials within their borders, as called for at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit. NATO also called upon Iran and the

* The full text of the information provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fully comply with all their international obligations.

Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence capabilities

Within the NATO Response Force, the multinational Combined Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Task Force, including the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Joint Assessment Team, is the key asset to protect from, and respond to, an attack or event involving chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials. This high-readiness force significantly adds to the specialized capabilities that the Alliance has to offer to Allies and Partners.

NATO chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence activities are supported by the Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense Capability Development Group (JCBRND/CDG), the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence in the Czech Republic, the Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work and Weapons of Mass Destruction Non-Proliferation Centre.

Cooperation with partners

Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Mediterranean Dialogue, the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, the NATO-Russia Council and with other partners across the globe, NATO has deepened cooperation and information-sharing on weapons of mass destruction threats and strengthened non-proliferation initiatives.

- The Annual NATO Conference on Weapons of Mass Destruction Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation is one of NATO's largest outreach activities. It gathers together decision-makers, senior officials and distinguished academics in the field of weapons of mass destruction and security from a wide range of countries and enables them to openly exchange views. On average, 120 participants from more than 50 countries attend this event every year.

Science cooperation

- Defence Against Terrorist Threats is one of the key priority areas under the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme. This programme supports security-related civil science and technology collaboration between scientists and experts from NATO and those from partner countries. Between 2008 and 2013, a total of 120 science for peace activities focusing on counter-terrorism and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence were completed.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons*

[Original: English]
[31 May 2013]

At the third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention ("the third Review Conference"), the States Parties declared their determination to increase their efforts to guard against the possible hostile use of toxic chemicals by non-State actors such as terrorists (para. 9.11 of RC-3/3, dated 19 April 2013).

The third Review Conference, while reaffirming the autonomous and independent status of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), while bearing in mind that OPCW is not an anti-terrorism organization, took cognizance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on combating terrorism and underscored the need to explore further cooperation on this issue and build on existing work with relevant international organizations and international bodies that deal with the potential threats of chemical terrorism (para. 9.145 of RC-3/3).

Moreover, the third Review Conference, in the light of the possibility of the use of chemical weapons against States Parties to the Convention through threat by actions or activities of any State, as well as the threat of the possibility of the use of chemical weapons by non-State actors, including terrorists, welcomed the measures taken by the secretariat to strengthen its ability to respond promptly to requests for assistance made under article X and to investigate the alleged use of chemical weapons (para. 9.115 of RC-3/3).

OPCW, within the clear boundaries of its mandate, continued to contribute to the efforts of the international community in these areas. This has been undertaken both through the promotion of the Convention's full implementation, as agreed by the Executive Council in 2001 (EC-XXVII/DEC.5, dated 7 December 2001), and in the context of the Organization's cooperation with the United Nations.

The Organization continued to verify the destruction of chemical weapons, with nearly 80 per cent of all declared stockpiles eliminated to date. At the same time, over 2,400 inspections were carried out at industrial facilities around the world since the Convention entered into force. The Organization also continued to provide several activities aimed at promoting the Convention's universality and full implementation, building capacities in the area of preparedness and response against actual or threat of use of chemical weapons, and in the area of peaceful chemistry, including in cooperation with different national and international partners.

In particular, OPCW continued to contribute to United Nations efforts towards the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

* The full text of the information provided by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization*

[Original: Russian]
[29 May 2013]

In the context of counter-terrorism, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has continuously focused its attention on finding effective responses to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 67/44, the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is working on effective responses to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Together with the United Nations and other international organizations, the member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization are adopting measures to counter terrorism and implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Some of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States have ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which was signed in New York on 14 September 2005.

The outcome statements of meetings of the Council of Heads of State of the Organization and the mid-term development strategy adopted in 2012 note that the Organization has consistently supported the strengthening of strategic stability and non-proliferation regimes for weapons of mass destruction.

A draft protocol on cooperation between the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (Counter-Terrorism Committee) was adopted under Decision No. 231, dated 25 March 2011, of the Council of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure. The draft protocol provides for focal points to coordinate cooperation and exchange information on terrorist and extremist organizations; on the changes and trends that mark the spread of terrorism, as well as the general status of the latter; and on individuals providing support to international terrorist organizations. The focal points will also coordinate joint working meetings and consultations.

Under the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's cooperation programme to counter terrorism, separatism and extremism for the period from 2013 to 2015 and the annual work plans of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure's Executive Committee, representatives of the relevant member State bodies met during the third quarter of 2012 to work on detection and suppression of illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosives, including weapons of mass destruction, used for terrorist purposes. The meeting was hosted by the Executive Committee of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure.

The Structure's protected database is in active use and undergoing improvements to ensure effective information exchange among the relevant bodies of the Organization's member States in their efforts to address terrorism, separatism and extremism, including responding to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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Information on crimes related to illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosives and on individuals and organizations involved in such activity is exchanged regularly, in compliance with the 2008 cooperation agreement among the Governments of Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States to combat illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosives.

States members of the Organization conduct regular security verifications of strategic, critical and secure facilities that house materials that could be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction.

The Organization's member States have legal frameworks that facilitate the effective implementation of a set of prophylactic and legal measures designed to detect, prevent and respond to acts of terrorism, including those involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.

World Customs Organization

[Original: English]
[17 May 2013]

The possibility of terrorist groups or extremists gaining access to sensitive chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons, or materials or strategic dual-use goods represents a clear and present danger to both domestic and international security. Cross-border trafficking is a key component of this threat. Customs has the responsibility for monitoring and controlling of all cross-border flows of goods, people, and conveyances and as such has a critical role together with its law enforcement partners in reducing risks associated with such trafficking.

In relation to the terrorist threat and extremism, the prevention of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear and dual-use-related risks has increasingly become a priority for customs administrations across the globe. However, it can be said that a rather small number of WCO member States have sufficient capacity and expertise to deal with these risks.

To assist its 179 member States, WCO organized a strategic trade controls enforcement conference in November 2012 to raise awareness about illicit trafficking and to outline capacity gaps. The event was attended by nearly 100 WCO member States, international organizations, and academic institutions. As a result of the conference, the WCO members organized a special Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Project, which is an international technical assistance initiative, under the auspices of the WCO secretariat.

The objective of the project is to provide customs and border agencies with increased capacity to prevent and detect cross-border trafficking of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear and strategic dual-use goods. The envisioned outcome of the project relates to WCO member States being able to implement more effective border controls predetermined in international commitments addressing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear and strategic dual-use goods related risks (such as Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)).

The project commenced on 1 April 2013 and, in its first instance, has three key deliverables over the next two years. These are: (a) the production of a comprehensive training curriculum for customs on strategic and dual-use goods and

other guidance materials on detection technologies for radiation and nuclear materials; (b) the organization of six regional awareness-raising seminars on strategic trade controls enforcement; and (c) the planning and execution of a global law enforcement operation to detect and prevent trafficking and illicit diversion of strategic goods in international supply chains.

The WCO secretariat encourages all 179 WCO member States to actively participate in the project and to contribute to its expected outcomes.